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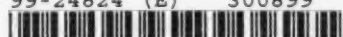
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 27 AUGUST 1999 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC
OF KOREA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF
THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a Memorandum of the Panmunjom Mission of the Korean People's Army of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, issued on 24 August 1999 concerning the "Northern Limit Line" unilaterally drawn by the United States of America in the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of the West Sea.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) KIM Chang Guk
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.



Annex

Memorandum of the Panmunjom Mission of the Korean
People's Army issued on 24 August 1999

The situation on the Korean Peninsula, where an unstable armistice state of neither peace nor war persists, has been aggravated further after the naval battle in the West Sea of Korea in mid-June 1999. This battle was a grave military invasion against us. It was caused because the United States side drew the "Northern Limit Line" at will in the territorial waters of our side and has instigated the south Korean army to launch an armed provocation against our peaceful fishing boats.

It is entirely attributable to great patience and self-restraint on the part of the Korean People's Army (KPA) side, treasuring peace and security on the Korean peninsula, that the battle in the West Sea was not escalated into an all-out war. After the battle in the West Sea, the KPA side held five rounds of general officer-level talks with the United States side in Panmunjom and spared no efforts to resolve the issue of preventing the recurrence of military conflicts and reducing tension on the Korean peninsula.

The KPA side, with a view to completely removing a source of military conflicts in the West Sea, has put forward reasonable proposals such as, inter alia, redrawing a maritime military demarcation line in the West Sea, the line which has been left unresolved so far because both belligerent parties failed to establish it properly in the past, and made sincere efforts to realize them.

On 21 July, the KPA side proposed to the United States side a new maritime military demarcation line to be drawn in the West Sea based on the Korean Military Armistice Agreement, paragraph 13 (b) of article II and the equidistance principle of international law, and, on 17 August, requested several times working-level contacts with the United States side starting from the latter part of August.

The Maritime Military Demarcation Line in the West Sea presented to the United States side by us is drawn by connecting the extension of point "A" of the provincial boundary line between Hwanghae Province and Kyonggi Province (A-B line) which was provided by the AA, with the equal-distance point (37 18' 30" N, 125 31' 00" E) between Dungsan-Got, the farthest portion of the Kangryong peninsula of our side and Gulyob-Do island under the United States side's control, with the equal-distant point (37 01' 12" N, 124 55' 00" E) between Ong-Do island of our side and Sogyokryolbi-Do and Sohyop-Do islands under the United States side's control, with the point located in southwest therefrom (36 50' 45" N, 124 32' 30" E), and with the boundary line between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and China.

This Maritime Military Demarcation Line is the most just one, both in the light of legality and in view of reason.

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Our sincere proposal to hold working-level contacts with the United States side, a responsible party, and resolve the issue concerning the Maritime Military Demarcation Line, which has been a root cause of military conflicts, fully reflects the desire and will of the world's peace-loving peoples who are aspiring to durable peace and security on the Korean peninsula and in Asian and Pacific region.

The United States side, however, is playing a trick to avoid the discussion of this issue, alleging that the present "Northern Limit Line", which the other belligerent party has never recognized, should remain in place.

As is well known to the world, the United States has a full responsibility for the current naval incident in the West Sea since it is a signatory party to the Armistice Agreement and has the prerogative military command over the south Korean army. The United States side arbitrarily drew the so-called "Northern Limit Line", ignoring the other party and, since then, has been instigating the south Korean army to maintain it even at the risk of military conflicts.

Despite this, the United States side is attempting to avoid any discussion of the issue by shifting its responsibility to the south Korean army, which is neither a signatory party to the Armistice Agreement nor has its own military command. The position and attitude of the United States side are, in essence, a deliberate act aimed at evading the responsibility for the Armistice Agreement and aggravating tension on the Korean peninsula.

The Korean Military Armistice Agreement signed in July 1953 stipulated that the waters north and west of the provincial boundary between Hwanghae Province and Kyonggi Province and naval forces therein would be under the military control of the Korean People's Army and the waters together with naval forces south of the above-mentioned boundary under the military control of the United States side.

In accordance with this, the military authorities of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States, the signatory parties to the Armistice Agreement, established the practice of discussing the issue of the Maritime Military Demarcation Line in the West Sea in 1973 and 1974. But, this time, the United States side is taking an imprudent position and attitude in avoiding the discussion of this pending issue. This is only a revelation of the ulterior intention of the United States to maintain its "Northern Limit Line" for an indefinite period.

The "Northern Limit Line" is the one which was drawn by the United States side unilaterally, without the permission of the other belligerent party, the Korean People's Army, in the waters under the latter's control. It is also an illegal line, ignoring even elementary requirements of the Korean Armistice Agreement and international law. Therefore, the United States argument on the "Northern Limit Line" is like a brazen-faced act of drawing a line at will in the middle of someone's apartment courtyard and claiming for its possession one part.

Even now, the United States side keeps on concentrating armed forces near the "Northern Line Limit" by manipulating the south Korean army behind the

scenes, as a result of which the waters adjacent to the "Northern Limit Line" have now been turned into the most dangerous area of all, with a "time bomb" that will lead to the recurrence of war.

It is crystal clear that should, military conflicts in the West Sea of Korea recur in the future, they will easily turn into an all-out war and spread to other areas beyond the Korean peninsula. This is why the social and political circles of south Korea also admitted that the "Northern Limit Line" is an unjustifiable "line in question", it being unilaterally drawn by the United States side in the name of the "United Nations command".

The Korean People's Army will continue to resolutely reject the "Northern Limit Line", regarding it as an infringement upon our sovereignty. In order to prevent military conflicts in the West Sea of Korea and ease tension, the United States side should withdraw the "Northern Limit Line" and respond as early as possible to our proposal for working-level contacts aimed at confirming a new maritime military demarcation line. This is our consistent position.

If the United States side insists on the "Northern Limit Line" to the last, escaping from the discussion on the issue of the Maritime Military Demarcation Line, it will be revealing its true colours as a destroyer of peace and security before the world.

It is expected that the United Nations and the Security Council, with primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, will pay due attention to the efforts of the Korean People's Army to resolve the issue of the Maritime Military Demarcation Line in the West Sea of Korea and extend full cooperation to it.



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ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 26 AUGUST 1999 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF
IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to notify you of continued violations of the ceasefire resolution and the Tehran agreement concerning the area of separation between Iraq and Iran that were committed by the Iranian side between 11 April and 28 July 1999, as shown in the list annexed hereto.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Saeed H. HASAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Iranian violations of the ceasefire and the 1991
Tehran agreement, 11 April-28 July 1999

1. 11 April 1999

At 1600 hours a helicopter was seen coming from the Iranian interior at coordinates 5535 (1:100,000 map of Saybah). It made an unsuccessful attempt to land close to the Iranian area located opposite the Iraqi units, then went north along the border strip. Having turned, it retraced its path to coordinates 5536 (map of Bayd), then returned to the Iranian interior.

2. 20 May 1999

At 1145 hours, when an Iraqi detachment was doing maintenance work on oil well No. 4 in the south Fakkah area, five shots directed at the Iraqi work party were fired from the Iranian border guard post opposite, forcing the party to withdraw.

3. 17 May 1999

At 0910 hours a convoy of several vehicles, including two civilian vehicles, four military Landcruisers, one civilian Landcruiser and two military emergency vehicles, approached the Iranian area opposite our units at coordinates 925747 (1:100,000 map of Saybah) from the Iranian Shalamijah guard post. The vehicles were carrying a total of 68 persons, military and civilian, one of whom was carrying a camera. One person climbed the Iranian observation post and pointed in the direction of the port of Abu al-Fulus and our units. After 15 minutes the vehicles and their passengers withdrew to the Iranian interior.

4. 1 June 1999

The Iranian side built two brick observation towers. The first of these towers is halfway along the road between the old and new Khosrow guard posts at coordinates 4702, and the second is halfway between the old Khosrow guard post and the Husayn guard post, at coordinates 4308. The towers were manned with either five or six soldiers, and a sub-machine-gun was installed on each.

5. 5 June 1999

At 1020 hours an Iranian helicopter was seen flying at low altitude over the Shayb guard post at coordinates 7221 (1:100,000 map of Hawr al-Hawizah), heading north. After carrying out reconnaissance for a period of 20 minutes, it returned towards the Shayb guard post.

6. 8 June 1999

At 1300 hours an Iranian helicopter was seen flying in front of the Zayn al-Qaws guard post at coordinates 5096 (1:100,000 map of Kani Baz) and over the international border. At 1310 hours it returned to the Iranian interior.

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7. 12 June 1999

At 1900 hours the Iranian side erected a small 40-pound tent and raised the Iranian flag 500 metres to the south of the Iranian Shalamijah complex at coordinates 9278.

8. 12 June 1999

At 1940 hours a khaki-coloured military pick-up vehicle carrying a group of about 13 Iranian soldiers arrived in the Iranian area opposite our units at coordinates 919749. The soldiers gathered near the Iranian observation post. Twenty minutes later the vehicle and the soldiers returned to the Iranian interior.

9. 12 June 1999

At 1230 hours a helicopter coming from the Iranian interior landed at the Iranian checkpoint opposite the Ziyadi guard post at coordinates 1647, one kilometre from the border line. At 1240 hours the helicopter returned to the Iranian interior.

10. 12 June 1999

At 1210 hours a khaki-coloured helicopter was observed flying from the Mehran area in the Iranian interior towards the Hasan al-Askari guard post at coordinates 065. It then flew towards the Darraji guard post at coordinates 1071, one kilometre from the borderline. At 1300 hours the helicopter returned to the Iranian interior.

11. 14 June 1999

At 0800 hours a helicopter was observed over the mountain chain in the Jusur complex region at coordinates 3044, at a distance of one kilometre from the borderline. At 0810 hours the helicopter returned to the Iranian interior.

12. 14 June 1999

At 0820 hours a helicopter was observed flying from the Mehran area to the area in front of the Sayhah guard post at coordinates 9660. It flew to the Iranian area opposite the Darraji guard post at coordinates 1071, five hundred metres from the borderline, before returning to the Iranian interior at 0830 hours.

13. 14 June 1999

At 1530 hours an Iranian helicopter was observed hovering over the Iranian Shayb guard post at coordinates 7222, one kilometre from the borders, before returning to the Iranian interior.

14. 16 June 1999

At 0745 hours a khaki-coloured Iranian helicopter was observed flying from the Iranian interior. It landed behind the Iranian Jallayah guard post at

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coordinates 8311 (1:100,000 map of Khazinah). At 1030 hours the helicopter took off and returned to the Iranian interior.

15. 16 June 1999

At 1140 hours a khaki-coloured helicopter was observed coming from the Iranian interior. It landed in the area opposite the Saddam guard post at coordinates 4257 (1:100,000 map of Shaykh Faris). Four officers got out and, over a period of 15 minutes, filmed the area using a video camera. Film was shot of our units at the guard post. The helicopter took off and flew towards the Iranian Fakkah guard post. It hovered over the Iranian battalion headquarters at coordinates 5150 (1:100,000 map of Shaykh Faris) before returning to the Iranian interior at 1200 hours.

16. 17 June 1999

At 1400 hours an Iranian patrol boat arrested an Iraqi fishing vessel (a wooden barge) with a 70 hp engine at coordinates 225543 (1:100,000 map of Saybah). The two Iraqi fishermen on board - Qusayy Fadil Jasim and Tawfiq Radi - were residents of Basra governorate who were fishing in the Shatt al-Arab. They were taken to the Iranian post opposite the Amirah wharf.

17. 16 June 1999

At 1120 hours an Iranian helicopter landed near the Saddam guard post at coordinates 5742. Four Iranian officers were on board. They had a camera, with which they photographed the area in front of our units, one kilometre from the border. At 1200 hours the helicopter returned to the Iranian interior.

18. 18 June 1999

At 2000 hours Private Salam Jawy Sayf was looking for a young camel at coordinates 515363, between the Kayka guard post and the Iranian guard post. After he had found the animal, three persons from the Iranian guard post opened fire on him when he attempted to run away, then detained him and took him to the Iranian interior.

19. 18 June 1999

At 1045 hours a helicopter coming from the Iranian interior was observed flying at a height of 75 metres around the Alan area at coordinates 7221 inside Iranian territory, one kilometre from the borders. After 10 minutes the helicopter returned to the Iranian interior.

20. 19 June 1999

At 1830 hours a helicopter was observed flying from the Iranian interior towards the Ta'an guard post at coordinates 0365 and the Muhammad al-Qasim guard post at coordinates 0667. Fifteen minutes later the helicopter returned to the Iranian interior.

21. 21 June 1999

At 1125 hours an itinerant Iranian force captured two Iraqi soldiers who were being assigned to new duty stations at Wadi Barrad inside Iraqi territory at coordinates 8704. Our military units released the two men before they had reached the Iranian Abu Gharb guard post at coordinates 8906.

22. 6 July 1999

At 1500 hours two helicopters were observed flying from the Iranian interior. They flew around in front of our units at coordinates 3478, 100 metres from the international border. At 1600 hours the helicopters returned to the Iranian interior.

23. 6 July 1999

At 1600 hours two helicopters were observed coming from the Iranian interior. They flew around in front of our units at coordinates 3478, 100 metres from the international border. At 1700 hours the helicopters returned to the Iranian interior.

24. 6 July 1999

At 0800 hours the Iranian side opened a new military checkpoint opposite the Kat'ah area at coordinates 3594 (1:100,000 map of Saybah). It was manned by several soldiers, and a machine-gun was positioned nearby.

25. 13 July 1999

At 1120 hours an Iranian Landcruiser pick-up was observed coming from the Iranian interior towards the Iranian guard post opposite our units at coordinates 5739. It was carrying nine military personnel, who got out and fired 27 81-mm projectiles in the direction of one of the embankments in the region at coordinates 5741. At 1150 the vehicle and its passengers returned to the Iranian interior.

26. 16 July 1999

At 1030 hours two Iranian patrol boats, each with six men on board armed with GC rifles, attacked an Iraqi naval patrol vessel as it was carrying out its patrol duties. The Iraqi vessel was fired on and its motor was hit and put out of action. Three members of the crew were arrested: As'ad, Safa' and Ayyad.

27. 18 July 1999

At 1700 hours the Iranian side fired six 8-mm mortar shells from the Iranian post opposite our units at coordinates 558395 in the direction of the earth embankment opposite our units at coordinates 5741.

28. 19 July 1999

At 1700 hours the Iranian side erected a 81-pound tent and established a new post, using blocks, at coordinates 9184 opposite our units.

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29. 19 July 1999

At 2100 hours one of the Iranian posts along the Shatt al-Arab opposite the Mutawwa'ah area at coordinates 3065 (1:100,000 map of Saybah) fired a salvo of ten flares.

30. 20 July 1999

At 1900 hours an Iranian intelligence service launch was seen coming from Abadan at coordinates 401555. On board were some 30 persons, some wearing military uniform and others civilian clothing. They disembarked in the Khosrow-Abadan area at coordinates 512438 (1:100,000 map of Saybah).

31. 21 July 1999

At 1730 hours the Iranian side made a 5-metre by 10-metre pontoon, using two boats from the port of Khorramshahr, and positioned it in Abadan port at coordinates 413565 (1:100,000 map of Saybah). The pontoon is used as an anchorage by small boats.

32. 27 July 1999

At 0900 hours a helicopter coming from the Iranian interior was observed flying at a height of 20 metres over Hawr al-Marays at coordinates 22721, 500 metres from the international boundary. It observed our units, and seven minutes later returned to the Iranian interior.

33. 28 July 1999

At 0835 hours a khaki-coloured Iranian helicopter from the Iranian interior was observed flying at a height of 50 metres towards the Halfawiyah post at coordinates 6614, one kilometre from the international boundary. It observed that post, and after 10 minutes returned to the Iranian interior.

34. 28 July 1999

At 1850 hours an Iranian helicopter was observed flying from the north towards the Shalamijah area on the Iranian embankment. It subsequently returned in the opposite direction. Its flight path was over the Iraqi border embankment and north of the Zayd guard post. It again made for Shalamijah and for the city of Khorramshahr in Iranian territory. At the same time, Iranian military personnel crossed into Iraqi territory. Our side opened fire on them, and they retreated to Iranian territory.



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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-fourth session
Item 161 of the provisional agenda*
MEASURES TO ELIMINATE INTERNATIONAL
TERRORISM

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-fourth year

Letter dated 30 August 1999 from the Permanent Representative
of Kyrgyzstan to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit the text of a joint declaration by the
Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic,
the Republic of Tajikistan and the Republic of Uzbekistan, signed on
28 August 1999 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated
as a document of the Security Council and of the General Assembly under item 161
of the provisional agenda.

(Signed) Z. ESHMAMBETOVA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* A/54/150.



Annex

[Original: Russian]

JOINT DECLARATION

The ministers of foreign affairs and defence and the heads of national security services of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Republic of Tajikistan and the Republic of Uzbekistan met at Osh, Kyrgyzstan, on 28 August 1999. During the meeting a thorough exchange of views was held on the situation in southern Kyrgyzstan and a plan for joint action to suppress terrorist groups was drawn up.

Basing themselves on the Treaty of Eternal Friendship between the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic and the Republic of Uzbekistan and on joint political and legal documents adopted within the framework of the Central Asian Economic Association, the sides affirmed the unity of their countries' positions regarding the criminal activities of bandit groups in southern Kyrgyzstan, which are nothing more than terrorist acts supported by organizations in other countries that are unrecognized by the international community.

According to reliable information, the bandit groups are comprised of nationals not only of Central Asian countries but of a whole range of other countries, which is indicative of international terrorism and extremism. They have no ethnic affiliation and pose a general threat to all States of the region.

The parties are convinced that the action of the international terrorists is aimed at destabilizing the situation in Central Asia through the use of such harsh methods as hostage-taking and the killing of peaceful civilians.

The countries of Central Asia, which are endeavouring to build and develop civilized, democratic and secular societies, are fully aware that Islamic extremist ideologues and militants are attempting to turn back history, even though their efforts are clearly futile.

As members of the United Nations, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Organization of the Islamic Conference and other international organizations, the countries of Central Asia enjoy the broad and unwavering support of the international community in their opposition to international terrorism, organized crime and drug trafficking.

The Republic of Kazakhstan, the Republic of Tajikistan and the Republic of Uzbekistan strongly support the efforts of the Kyrgyz Republic to suppress the terrorist groups and stand ready to provide all forms of assistance, including military assistance, to the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic.

The sides appeal to the public in their countries to make, through united efforts, a fitting rebuff to the bandits' brazen raids and declare that terrorist acts, accompanied by illegal border crossings and violence against the civilian population, will be countered with the most severe and decisive

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measures, in accordance with the norms of international law; they also express their conviction that the world community fully supports the joint and coordinated action taken by Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan in respect of international terrorism.

For the Republic of Kazakhstan:
(Signed) Kassymzhomart TOKAEV

For the Kyrgyz Republic:
(Signed) Muratbek IMANALIEV

For the Republic of Tajikistan:
(Signed) Talbal NAZAROV

For the Republic of Uzbekistan:
(Signed) Abdulaziz KAMILOV



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Security Council

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-fourth session
Item 39 of the provisional agenda^{*}
SUPPORT BY THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM
OF THE EFFORTS OF GOVERNMENTS TO
PROMOTE AND CONSOLIDATE NEW OR
RESTORED DEMOCRACIES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-fourth year

Letter dated 30 August 1999 from the Permanent Representative of
Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit a copy of the Declaration of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia concerning the forthcoming Parliamentary elections to be held in Georgia, on 31 October 1999.

I should be grateful if you would kindly circulate the present letter and its annex as a document of the General Assembly, under item 39 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Peter CHKHEIDZE
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

^{*} A/54/150.



Annex

Declaration of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
of Georgia, issued on 27 August 1999

Referring to the forthcoming Parliamentary elections of Georgia, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is authorized to declare the following:

"According to President's Decree N949 of 4 August 1999, regular elections for the Parliament of Georgia are set for 31 October 1999.

"Being desirous to strengthen the legal state, democratic social order and civil society, Georgia guarantees the citizens of Georgia the right to vote on the basis of free, universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot.

"The Constitution and legislation of Georgia, in full conformity with the principles of international law, provide for the citizens of Georgia immediate exercise of both active and passive electoral rights.

"According to article 49 of the Constitution of Georgia, 150 members of Parliament shall be elected by a proportional system for a term of four years, and 85 members by a majority system for a period of four years. In accordance with the organic law of Georgia on Parliamentary elections, the term of office of the members of the Parliament elected from Abkhazia, one of the territorial entities of Georgia during the Parliamentary elections of 1992 and still holding membership in the Parliament up to 1 October 1999, is prolonged until the full restoration of jurisdiction of Georgia over Abkhazia and until the creation of favourable conditions for Parliamentary elections in that region.

"According to the organic law of Georgia on Parliamentary elections, the lists of the political parties shall be filed with the Central Election Commission of Georgia no later than 36 days prior to the elections, that is, up to 25 September. The same term is stipulated for filing candidates for the membership of Parliament in the polling districts.

"The registration of the lists of political parties and of the candidates for membership of Parliament shall be finished no later than 25 days prior to the election, that is, by 6 October.

"Georgia welcomes and provides conditions for the participation of foreign and local observers in the pre-election campaign, as well as in the voting process. According to the organic law of Georgia on Parliamentary elections, observers from different States and international organizations shall be admitted, together with other persons, to the meetings of election commissions and to the polling stations.

"In order to monitor the Parliamentary elections, the rule and the accreditation procedure of foreign observers shall be stipulated by the instruction approved by the Central Election Commission of Georgia."